THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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STREET

TUESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message that President Cleveland tent to Congress vesterday is long, but interesting. We find in it few of those be studded his earlier messages. For the most part the message is confined to a review of the operations of the several de nendations thereupon that he makes for congressional action. Foremost in importance is what the President says about and we suspect that it will meet with general approval, more especially as it is based, supposably, upon the observations in Cuba of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee The President urges for the present a

policy of non-interference towards Cuba. He cannot perceive that any progress has sland. Spain still holds the seaports and the considerable towns, and the insurzents still roam over two-thirds of the inland country. Both sides seem as determined as ever. He learns that "the putative Cuban Government" has now given up all attempt to exercise its func-"leaving that government confersedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper."

He believes that the Spanlards are now acting upon the same theory as the inthe contest require the wholesale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy. Thus the industrial value of the island "is fast disappearing, and unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions it will soon disappear altogether." The President says our people cannot view this spectacle with unconcern, especially as from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital is invested upon the island, while the volume of trade between the two countries in 1893 was \$103,000,000.

In short, upon a careful review of the situation, it seems to President Cleveland that, "if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy-a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovreignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects-there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis."

Mr. Cleveland states that this government some months ago made a suggestion to Spain, that it would co-operate with Spain to facilitate a settlement on this line; but no definite response has been received from the Spanish Government. Yet he believes that this suggestion is

not altogether unwelcome "It is, therefore, hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines indicated may be at once inaugurated, and pushed to an im-

mediate and successful issue," The President gives notice that the United States would object to the acquisition of Cuba by any other Power, Nor, says he, will this country be content to wait an indefinite time for the pacification of the island. The time may me when "a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovreignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge,"

But, until we face the contingency suggested, the President urges that should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued.

The language of the President is carefully guarded, so as to give no offence to Spain. He wishes this country to act the part of a pacificator; but he is decided in his opinion that we should not be content to wait indefinitely for the attainment of this result.

Reading between the lines, we see-or think we see-that it is the President's view that if Spain will not grant home rule to Cuba, and cannot suppress the insurrection within a reasonable time, the United States will then feel called upon to act, so that our disorderly neigh-

bor shall be compelled to keep the peace. The President reports that the rights of American citizens resident in Ottoman Turkey have been safeguarded as far as possible; but that popular outbreaks are likely to occur, with consequences which no forethought on the part of this government can avert. However, he does not believe that "the present sombre prospect in Turkey will be permitted long to offend the sight of Christendom." He These are congratulatory upon erischtened civilization that belongs to probably intended to be non-partisan, battleship Texas.

the close of the nineteenth century, and that it hardly seems possible that the arnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

The President reports that the Venezuelan question has been referred to arbi-The application of the civil-service

rules to certain consular appointments has been at ended with success. The President again urges Congress to provide at public expense official resi-

capitals. The deficit in our revenues for the year ending June 30, 1896, is stated at \$25,203.245. The receipts from customs show an increase of \$7,863,134.

The metallic money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$599,597,961 was in gold, and the balance in sliver. The total stock of money of all kinds in the United States was \$2.285,410,590, and the amoun in circulation, not including that in the Treasury holdings, was \$1,627,055,641, being \$22.63 per capita, upon an estimated popu lation of 71,902,000. Many other interest ing figures with relation to our currency

We received as immigrants during the year 240,468 persons; an increase over the preceding year of 84,731. The details on this subject are interesting, and it is thought the immigrants received were of a better class than formerly.

A good showing of the work of the life-savings stations is made in the mes-

The President states that the entire army of this country has now been and he declares that wise policy demands that all available public and private resources should be so employed as to provide within a reasonable time a sufficient number to supply the State militia with these modern weapons and provide an ample supply for any emergency. He recommends that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and volunteer citizen soldiers, upor whose assistance we must largely rely

Rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of for tifica tions along our seacoast, while equa progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defence in con nection with these works. The President recommends additional appropriations. and says we should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation coast-defence alone is essentially pacific in its nature. They are not a temptation to war, but a security against it he asserts.

The President reports the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort tentiary. He recommends that prison be enlarged and improved; also that another United States penitentlary be erected-and in 'the South.

The President is greatly pleased with the success that has met the change o system by which many United State officials formerly paid by fees are now paid by salaries.

The year's report as to the Post-Offic Department shows large extensions of both star-route service and rallway-man service, with increased postal service. The President points out the loophole in th the rate of 1 cent per pound of seria libraries, advertising sheets, &c. The details of the operations of the Post-Offi-Department are of general interest,

In view of possible contingencies who our navy may be very serviceable to ou country, what the President says on th subject of the navy is important. He for our new navy has been energetical; prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopt ed." Since March 4, 1893, there have been placed in their first commission three surgents-namely, that the exigencies of first-class and two second-class battle ships, two armored cruisers, one shore defence ram, and five double-turreted monitors, including the Maine and Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarme cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, an other battleship, will be completed abou March 1st, and at least four more gun boats will be ready for sea in the early

> Our public lands have been reduced from 1,840,000,000 to about 600,000,000 acres, ex cluding Alaska. The President urges that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and its alienation guarded by better economy and

Our Indian population is 177,235, not in cluding those within the State of New York and those comprising the five civil ized tribes. In the matter of educating the children and "in every other particula: the improvement of the Indians under government care has been most marked and encouraging." The President recom menda legislation the better to protect the Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence, and to secure to them their rights against in truders and professed friends, who profit

by their retrogression. sion-roll and the decrease of pension expenditure, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail of materialization," the President reports. The number of pensioners is 970,678, and the cost of them to the government is \$142,206,550 per annum. Great abuses have crept into the system, he reports. And these "have done incalculable harm, demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship." The President fears that a time of retrenchment may come "which may lead to an attack upon the pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude."

The work of the Agricultural Department is commended, but the President urges the discontinuance of the practice of distributing seed gratuitously.

The President is still a strong civilservice reformer, and praises this branch of the governmental service and commends the report of the Civil Service Commissioners. He speaks well of the Interstate Commerce Commission and

The President's message is full of in teresting facts and figures, and should formed as to the great Federal question of the day. To a large extent it deals with business matters, and hence should receive the particular attention of the business community. The President says nothing about the near approach of the close of his official term, expecting no doubt to have other opportunities to do so, as special messages may be required of him from time to time between now and the 4th of March. All that the President has to say of the late election will be found in his opening paragraphs. stability of our institutions, and are

Now the question is, "How many of the recommendations of Mr. Cleveland's message will be enacted into law by Congress?

REVENUE AND BANKING. President Cleveland devotes the latter part of his annual message to Congress to the tariff, the currency question, and trusts. He defends the Wilson law, claiming that, whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff dences for our ambassadors at foreign reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way for a freer and greater exchange of commodities between this and other countries. He points out that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the only entire fiscal year that has rounded up under its operations, our imyear more than \$5,500,000; while the excess of domestic exports over the previient contends that our tariff laws are only primarily justifiable, as sources of revenue, to enable the government in this respect, the present law cannot justly fall under condemnation. As to the deficit of some \$25,000,000 between our receipts and our expenditures, he says it was not unexpected. A deficit of \$17,000,-000 was foretold by the Secretary of the Treasury seven months before the close f the fiscal year. The President antagonizes the proposition that the apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities resuited from the operations of the present tariff law. These conditions, however he says, seriously checked the imports and readily account for the deficit. He believes that the Wilson law, if allowed an opportunity, will, in the near future, with economical expenditures, yield a revenue that will overcome all deficien-The President makes a statement of

the funds in the Treasury available to meet deficiencies, and defends the policy of paying out these funds for that purpose. It is not, he declares, the function of the government to accumuate a fund not needed for immediate xpenditures. He maintains that it is etter to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to illow it to become an invitation to reckess appropriations and extravagant ex-Passing to the "weakness and the vices

of our financial methods," which are opposed to every rule of sound finance, and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity, President attacks the "endle chain." He is convinced, he says, that there can be no assurance of financial safety until the government's obligations, open which gold may be demanded from the Treasury, are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. He iterates his former suggestion, that these obligations ng a low rate of interest, or that they se redeemed with the proceeds of the sale of such bonds. He holds that, even only the greenbacks were retired, "it probable that the Treasury-notes issned in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much sturbance, as they might from time to ime, when received in the Treasury, redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradunlly and prudently replaced by silve Failing of the bond-redemption remedy, he would resort to the slower process of cancelling and not reissuing urrency obligations redcemable in gold,

The President thinks that national banks should redeem their own notes; that they should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds eposited as security, and that the cirulation-tax ought to be reduced to one fourth of 1 per cent. He is of opinion hat too much stress has been laid upon he danger of the contraction of the currency. It is not so much contraction as unequal distribution of currency that should be avoided, he gays. He renews the recommendation contained in a previous message that the organization of smaller banks be allowed in less populous communities than the law at present permits, and that existing banks be authorized to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions. In concluding his treatment of this subject, however, the President uses the following significant language: "The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money con tributed by the people for its support, the people's benefit."

and to the expenditure of such money for The President criticises trusts as tending to stifle wholesome competition, crush out individual independence, and hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties, and the full development of human character. If, he says, the insufficiencies of existing Federal laws against trusts can be remedied by further Federal legislation it should be done; but it must be recognized that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose, because of inherent obstacles of our system, which confine the Federal authority to its own sphere. He doubts whether the evils of trusts and monopo lies can be adequately treated by Federal action, but thinks there is no question of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises. In closing the message, the President makes an appeal to Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money held in trust for the people.

reached us at an early hour yesterday morning over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was presented to us with the compliments of that organization.

The receiving of the message occupied two operators five and a half hours and was a big piece of work, which was done with great accuracy and celerity. In this way the message was spread all over the country, and without cost to the newspaper patrons of the Western Union.

The Springfield Republican, in commenting upon the statement of Mr. Moody that the people of New England are just as naturally bad as the people of New York, remarks: "We are a very wicked If there was as little of the pharisaical in New England generally as there is in the Republican, there would be some hope for that section.

The question "What is a meal?" has been raised in New York. That, we should think, would depend largely upon

The Providence (R. I.) Journal does not take stock at per in the criticisms of the PACIFICATION OF CUBA.

The message of the President sent to Congress yesterday ought to allay the widespread alarm of business-men lest we should be plunged into a war with TIME. Spain on behalf of Cuba.

We may be permitted to believe that the conclusions reached by Mr. Cleveiand are due in no little measure to the report on the condition of Cuba lately submitted by Consul-General Lee. At any we think these conclusions wise. The view of this government, as expressed by Mr. Cleveland, is that Spain should treat with the Cubans for home rule, and this without expecting the Cubans to lay down their arms first. Some years age the Cubans were enticed into a treaty which promised them a home government, but after they had consented to peac Spain forgot her promises. This chapter of history is remembered by the Cubans; but if Spain will accept the friendly office: of this government, which have proferred her, there will be no difficulty in the United States arranging an armistice and seeing that the agreement made are carried out. If Spain knows what is good for herself she will accep this offer of mediation. If she does public sentiment in this country in behalf of Cuba will soon become many times stronger than it now is, and eventuallyunless the insurrection is soon sup pressed-our government will be forced to take a more advanced step than is now Spain will doubtless think twice before she declines our offer. She ought to.

What the President doesn't say about free silver in his message would fill a

The Governorship.

(Peninsula Enterprise.) The trend of sentiment in the State re-garding the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is in favor of Chairman Ellyof the State Committee, Washington correspondent, and the state ment may be correct, but the corre-spondent is mistaken in saying that Hon William A. Jones is out of the race, be cause he has encountered a strong oppo-sition in his own district, if, as we have i cause to believe, his information is upon opposition to Mr. Jones on the East-ern Shore. Individuals in every part of the Eastern Shore may prefer Chairman Ellyson, Hoge Tyler, Baker P. Lee, and perhaps, others, but the bulk of the voters are for Mr. Jones, and could easily overcome any movement in faver of all other candidates. There is cer-tainly very little opposition to Mr. Jones at this time, and will not be later, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the people of the Eastern Shore that the people of the Eastern Shore that the cause of Democracy would be more likely to triumph under the leadership of some

sits down to the piano, where she prac-tices for a couple of hours. She then does some painting. She is very fond of on over, she runs up stairs to her dress stock. Accompanied by an old valet, she scampers about the mountains till lunch-eon time. In the afternoon the little sovereign and her mother make long excursions in the suburbs, going as far as the Grande-Chartreuse. A little steam-boat has been placed at their disposal, and the other day they made a voyage to the Abbey of Hautecombe. The monks came out to receive them, and showed them over the picturesque monastery.

General Lee.

(Lynchburg News.)

Now that General Fitzhugh Lee has paid his much-talked-about visit to Richmond, there seem to be few, if any. he holds; and that when he decides to run for office again his appeal will be to the regular Democratic voters of Virginia, and never to any black-and-tan coalition.

Mixed Up On Allmony.

(Atlanta Constitution.)
"You are granted a total divorce," said
the judge to the woman, "and you shall

"That's all right, jedge," said the exhusband, "an' suits me ter a 't'; but I want ter say in this here presence that ef Alimony knowed her as well as I does, he'd never take her, ner none er her

A Man's Logic.

(Baltimore Herald.)
"I read of a man," said Mrs. Bilkins, in "I read of a man," said Airs, Birkins, in a faraway tone, "who whenever he spent any money on himself gave his wife an equal amount for herself."
"Whew!" said Mr. Bilkins, in an emi-nently near-by tone, "that fellow must ha been awfully rich."

Changing Days.

Changing Days.

(Rudolph F. Bunner, in St. Nicholas.)

Soon the days that hide behind
The little bedroom window bilind,
They that come and peep within
Eyes from dreamy sleep to win.
Soon they'll bear a different face,
Soon they'll wear another grace,
We shall meet them open-eyed,
Though behind white hills they hide;
We shall find them gone away,
Ohl so early, while we play.
But just now. "betwixt, between,"
Grass grows yellow, grass grows green;
Days are short, or days are long,
As the cloud-flocks closer throng;
Or the gray cloud-curtains rise,
Showing sunsets to our eyes—
Sunset clouds and lights that lie
Trailing in the western sky,
While at dusk, the wind, grown bold,
Plucks the loosened leaves of gold.

Elon College Notes.

ELON COLLEGE, N. C., December 7.— (Special.)—President Alderman, of the University of North Carolina, was to have lectured at the college last week, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, failed to come. He will be with us in a few days, and will deliver the first of a series of lectures this fall. He will be followed by several prominent men of the various colleges of this and other States.

Rev. W. C. Wicker, Professor of Na-tural Science, attended the E. U. C. con-ference, and reports a pleasant session. Professor Atkinson, the popular chairman of the faculty, is attending the Missionary Association at Norfolk, Va.,

Mr. Will Powe, of Morgantown, N. C., was on the "Hill" last Sunday on business. He is a popular drummer, and is thinking of taking a course in music hare(7) The students here are taking much in-terest in foot-ball and other athletic

Rev. John DeWitt, D.D.

of the THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New Brunswick, N. J., writes: "I am satisfied that Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills are all right. They have mastered my case." Clergymen, college pro-Deane's

fessors, physicians, an lawyers, universally find them, as do all others, Dyspepsia the one great remedy for

Pills. dyspepsia. Dr. Deane's
Dyspepsia Pills are scientifically prepared, and cure. That's why they have
so large a sale. White wrapper if constipated, yellow vels are loose. Send for a free sample. DR I I DEANE CO , Kineston, N Y.

(de 2-Su,Tu&Th-&wiyfr)

THE TOWER, Second and Broad.

Here is where you find the useful gifts—those that last for years as reminders.

To-day we will sell Parlor Tables, Library Tables, Tea Tables, and Card Tables for \$1.25. They are heavy. Solid Oak Tables, and sell regular for \$5.50.

Large-Size Cane-Back and Cane-Seat Rockers, \$1.98; worth \$2.50.

Cane-Seat Sewing Rockers, 90c.

GLOYES. BARGAINS IN DRESS SKIRTS. At \$1.3-Skirt of Fine Figured Black Goods, cut on the new spring pattern, percaline lined, velveteen bound; a regu-lar \$2.50 Skirt.

HANKERCHILFS. Here are three attractions for to-day: Ladies' Open-Work, about half-inch all around, and Hemstitched, 121-2c., instead of 25c. Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handker-chiefe, ic. tlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, hem-

For men, ladies, and children, for all purposes and occasions.
The latest Paris novelties in Ladies' Embroidered Kid Gloves, in clasps and CURTAIN BARGAINS. All one-pair lots of Nottingham Lace Curtains to be sold to-morrow less than Novellies in Embroidered, Hemstitened, Irish Point, and Lace Covers, embracing all the new designs for bureaus, side-boards, and Table Covers for decorative purposes, together with a complete line of Table Cioths, Napkins, Lunch Sets,

VISIT THE BASEMENT FOR TOYS. Another large line of Sample Cloaks on The holiday reductions in Carpets every one should take advantage of it.

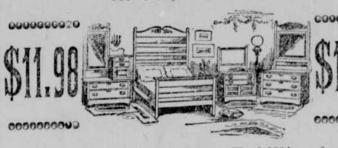
At 75c.—In Blue, Pink, Cardinal, and Gray Eiderdown, crochet edge, turn-over The Tower, Julius Sycle & Son, Cor. Second and Broad.

CASH ENABLED US TO SECURE 200 OF THOSE

ities in Embroidered, Hemstitched.

EIDERDOWN HOUSE SACQUES.

Elegant 3-Piece Chamber Suits AT OUR OWN PRICE.



We offer them at less than factory cost. Worth \$25 in any furniture store,

THE PALAIS ROYAL, 117 east Broad street, HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Our price \$11.98.

315 EAST BROAD STREET. Elasticity of statement and reckless overvaluation of stock in order to manipulate fictitious reduction sales have seemingly become the leading fea-tures of SENSATIONAL BARGAIN There are still a few merchants who hold themselves superior to such methods, and STOCKS BOUGHTRIGHT is ours have been, speak volumes with-

WORSTED DRESS GOODS. 26-inch Chameleon Fancies, formerly 20 and 25c.; now 12-4c. 40-inch Fancy Bokharas, 50c, all the seach Twisted Boucles, opened at 75c.; now 50c. 50-inch All-Wool Combinations, started DAMASK FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Fancy Damasks that have never less than 80c, per yard, at 39c. Heavy Reps, new empire de-ported to sell at & and \$2.50 per mported to sell at & and sale partial \$1.18.
1 Tapestry, in Blue only, hereto-Silk Brocatelle, the same that 3, at \$1.69. sold at \$3, at \$1.69.

50-inch All-Silk Double-Faced Heavy
Prench Brocatelle that cannot be duplicated under \$5, at \$2.98.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATE-

RIALS. rd Nottingham for 98c. per pair. Curtains, \$1.50 Curtains, \$2.25 d'Escrit Curtains, \$3 for \$1.90 per pair. Tambour Real Lace Curtains, per pair. Damask Curtains, \$5 for \$2.69 per pair.

for \$2.69 per pair.

Curtains, \$10 Silk Portieres, \$30 value, for \$17 per pair.
Chenille Portieres, Chenille TableCovers, and Handsome Real Lace Curtains at reduced prices. de 8

is the most essential thing for buyers to consider when making purchases.

you buy your Christmas Delicacies we would ask an inspection of our stock. It is unexcelled either in quality or

We never recommend any article unless we know that the quality will justi-

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A REMEDY FOR FLESH WOUNDS

Scratches, and the Bites of Animals, which are common things, but Always Painful and Often Dangerous.

share of such wounds. Indeed, cuts, burns, and bruises are of almost weekly burns, and bruises are of almost weekly occurrence in nearly all families, for "accidents will happen," you know, and, what's more, do happen, at home, on the farm, and in the shop. Ordinarily, if inflammation is kept down, and the poison neutralized, the hurt heals quickly.

Lightning Hot Drops heals any kind of flesh wound, and it reduces the danger of blood-poison to the minimum.

Relieves neuralgia, sciatica, Rheumatic mains.

nains.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine at 25 and 50c, per bottle. No relief, no pay.
In cases where the pain is severe, or the loss of blood has induced faintness, a dose or two of Lightning Hot Drops taken internally will be found of great service. Made only by Herb Medicine Company. Springfield, O. 50c, size contains two and a half times as much as 25c, size.

de 8-Tu&ThtJa23

PERSONAL. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of the late CHARLOTTE M. FRIEND are requested to settle promptly with the undersigned, to whom all claims against said decedent's estate should be promptly sent, at East Richmond, Va.

C. T. FRIEND,
Administrator of Charlotte M. Friend, deceased.

S. E. Cor. Main and Seventeenth Sts oc 20)

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

ADVANCE CHRISTMAS BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND CAPES.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Jackets, in good quality Black beaver, worth \$4.50, \$2.50. Ladies' Tailor-Made Jackets, in fine oucle or diagonal cheviots, real value \$5,

\$2.98. Ladies' Silk Seal-Plush Capes, lined in silk, trimmed handsomely in fur, actual value \$6,

Ladies' Silk Seal-Plush Capes, lined with heavy silk, trimmed on collar and fronts with fine Thibet fur, worth 48, \$5.00.

54-inch Diagonal Serge, worth 75c., 45c.

40-inch Cheviots and English Storm Serges, former price 50c., 23c. Ladies' High-Grade Black Suitings, in stylish rough effects, former price Toc.,

49e.

Mobair Figured Brilliantines,

Fancy Colored Dress Goods

38-inch Funcy Noveities, have been sell-40-inch Fancy Sultings, worth 50c., 33c. All of our Silk and Wool Novelties,

49c. All of our Fine Imported Novelties, worth \$1.50 and \$1.25, at 72c.

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This also includes Cutleies, Corn Knives, Erasers, Tweezers at the same Sterling Silver Nail Polishers...... 9

Sterling Silver Shoe Horns. Sterling Silver Curlers. Sterling Silver Tooth-Brushes..... Sterling Silver Stocking Darners..... Sterling Silver Manicure Scissors.... 1 Sterling Silver Embroidery Scissors ... Sterling Silver Emeries

Comb. 475
Sterling Silver Mounted Ladies' and
Gentlemen's Garters. 300
Sterling Silver Mounted Suspenders. 300 Sterling Silver - Mounted Leather Sterling Silver Ladles' and Gentle-men's Garters...... SOLID SILVER FLAT WARE, \$1.10 AN OUNCE.

OUNCE.
Our stock also includes Watches, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Solid Silver Flat and Hollow Ware, Clocks, and Brie-a-Brac.
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Granulated Sugar 4 CENTS.

Teas! Teas! REDUCED FROM

10 to 20c. per pound. COFFEES

Reduced from 3 to 5c. Per Pound. C. D. KENNY. Leader of Low Prices, N. W. Cor. Broad and Sixth Sts.

An elegant line of Enamelled Diamond Brooches, Diamond and Page Brooches, Hat-Pins, Veil-Clasps, by mond Solitaire and Cluster Rings line of the Gorham Manufacturing

This list will interest all on Hat Marks Coat Hangers. Umbrella Strapa. Pocket Knives ... Emerys Ladies Combs Cravat Clasps ... Pencil Engs, with rubber Satchel Tags. Scissors (embroidery) ... cissors (manicure) Key Rings.....

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